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of each in the economic régime. Bahia Blanca is becoming especially interesting, because the vast, rich country behind it is rapidly developing, port works to cost \$50,000,000 are in course of construction and the city will ship the products of its great hinterland direct to Europe and America.

There are long chapters on railroads and colonization, 112 pp. on agriculture and stock raising, and 113 pp. on the commercial and industrial aspects of the country, including mining. The last part of the book is a careful discussion of the finances of Argentina.

Reasons are given for the belief that, in time, the country will attract a great stream of permanent immigration. Few parts of the world are, in all respects, ideal, and the disadvantages found in Argentina are plainly set forth, as, for example, the droughts that occasionally diminish production, the plague of locusts against which the government now hopes successfully to contend, and the lack of coal and iron and of water power suitably placed for industrial uses.

The great amount of material in this work is very ably handled. The book is no mere compilation of facts, but the facts are there, with philosophical discussion of them. Everybody who desires to know what Argentina is and what it may be must read this work.

The Navajos. By **Oscar H. Lipps.** 136 pp. 17 Illustrations from Photographs, Sketch Map and Appendix. The Torch Press, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 1909. \$1.

This book in no way supplants earlier publications on the Navajos, whose characteristics and remarkable history make them especially worthy to be well-known. It is a short and popular narrative for the general reader. It would be desirable if its allusions to the geology and geography of the Navajo Reservation, about a third as large as New York State, were more adequate. The sketch map is poor and does not include the names of all the headquarters of the Indian superintendents on the reservation; but the illustrations are good and the book fulfills its purpose of presenting an accurate account of the Navajos, their past and present. Such a work will have more readers than elaborate reports and will thus serve a good purpose.

The author says the Navajos never wear the famous products of their looms for the same reason Meissonier gave for the non-appearance of his own paintings on his walls. They say they cannot afford to wear blankets of their own make because they sell them for several times the sum which they pay to traders for ordinary Indian blankets.

The Far East Revisited. Essays on Political, Commercial, Social and General Conditions in Malaya, China, Korea and Japan. By **A. Gorton Angier.** With a Preface by Sir Robert Hart. xii and 364 pp., 34 Illustrations from Photographs and Index. Witherby & Co., London, 1909. 10s. 6d.

One sterling quality in this travel record of an experienced traveller is its possession of perspective. This is the narrative of Mr. Angier's fourth visit to the remote Orient and he is thus able to orient his present impressions with the ideas he had formed seven years earlier, and behind this lies an horizon of yet earlier knowledge of the affairs which form the theme of the present volume. In the intervals of the trips the author has far from lost sight of the lands which he had learned to know and which he was to revisit, for as editor of the "London and China Express" he was always in touch with the commerce originating in China